

Exhibit G

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA**

**IN RE: XARELTO (RIVAROXABAN)
PRODUCTS LIABILITY LITIGATION**

* **MDL NO. 2592**
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* **SECTION L**
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* **JUDGE ELDON E. FALLON**
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* **MAG. JUDGE NORTH**

THIS DOCUMENT RELATES TO ALL CASES

**PRETRIAL ORDER NO. 19
(Protocol for Treatment of Privileged and Work Product Materials)**

This Order shall govern the treatment of all privileged or work product materials in MDL 2592. This Order applies equally to all parties, who for the purposes of below shall be designated as either the “Producing Party” or the “Receiving Party.”

Privilege Log Production

1. Any document falling within the scope of any request for production or subpoena that is withheld on the basis of a claim of privilege, work product, or any other ground is to be identified by the Producing Party in a privilege log, which the Producing Party shall produce in an electronic format (i.e., Excel format) that allows text searching, sorting, and organization of data. The documents that are produced with redactions based on a claim of privilege shall be Bates numbered using the same Bates numbering format agreed to by the parties for regular document productions, and shall be listed on the Producing Party’s privilege log in Bates order. The documents withheld from production based on a claim of privilege will have a unique identifying number assigned to each document on the privilege log. The Producing Party shall produce a privilege log within thirty (30) days after the production of documents for which privilege is asserted to apply. A Party shall produce a master privilege log in Excel format which

shall be updated with each additional privilege log relating to a subsequent production. The log shall have a field that contains the date of the production (or Production Number) to which the individual log entry relates. The log will have two tabs, one providing information as to documents withheld from production and one providing information for documents that were produced with redactions of privileged information.

2. For each document that a Producing Party asserts that a privilege applies, the Producing Party must include in the privilege log the information required by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5) and other identifying information, including the following:

- a. the Bates number(s) of the document claimed to be privileged if produced in a redacted form, and a unique identifying number for documents withheld on a claim of privilege;
- b. a description of the nature of the document, communication or tangible thing not disclosed or produced in a manner that, without revealing information itself privileged or protected, will enable other parties to assess the claim;
- c. the date of the document or communication;
- d. the subject/title and document type unless the subject/title itself contains privileged information in which case a reasonably objective “substitute” subject/title will be provided in a manner that, without revealing information itself privileged or protected, will enable other parties to assess the claim;
- e. the identity of its author and signatories and to whom it was sent and any other to whom it was disseminated;
- f. indication (e.g., with an asterisk) of which individual(s) (authors and recipients) are attorneys or paralegals;

- g. - the name of or other identifying information as to the produced source file in which the document subject to a privilege claim was found; and
- h. the log will contain two tabs, one as to documents produced in redacted form and a separate tab as to documents withheld from production, so that each category can be readily identified;

3. Notwithstanding the assertion of an objection, any purportedly privileged document containing non-privileged matter must be disclosed with the purportedly privileged portion redacted, with the redacted portion indicated on the document itself and listed on the privilege log to be provided pursuant to Paragraph 1 above.

4. To assist in the prompt resolution of disputed claims of privilege, upon request by the Court, the Producing Party shall submit to the Court under seal, un-redacted copies of all documents for which it asserts a privilege.

List of Individuals Identified on Privilege Logs

5. At the time it produces any privilege log, the Producing Party shall also produce a separate list of individuals identified on the privilege log. This list shall include: a) in alphabetical order (by last name, then first name) all individuals identified on the privilege log, b) any aliases for such individuals, c) the job title of each individual listed, and d) the employer of each individual. This list shall be produced by the Producing Party in an electronic format (e.g., excel format) that allows text searching, sorting, and organization of data, and shall be produced in a cumulative manner, so that each subsequent list includes individuals from prior lists. The Producing Party will honor subsequent reasonable requests to identify whether a specific individual is not currently employed by the same employer as reflected on the log pertaining to employment at the time of the communication, but the Producing Party is not

required to provide such information in the log or on a wholesale basis.

Inadvertent Production of Privileged Materials

6. In the event that a Producing Party claims that it inadvertently failed to designate as such any production materials or other information as privileged or work product, after discovery of the inadvertent production it shall promptly notify all parties to whom such privileged material was produced or disclosed of the Producing Party's intent to assert a claim of privilege or work product over such materials.

7. Upon such notice, and consistent with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B), the Receiving Party, if it intends to challenge the designation of the document, shall promptly sequester all copies of the document, pending Court resolution of the challenge, and shall view the document only to the extent necessary to challenge the privilege claim. The Receiving Party shall file and serve any motion challenging the claim of inadvertent production and/or the underlying claim of privilege within thirty (30) days receipt of notice of the claim of inadvertent production.

8. If the Receiving Party agrees that the document is properly designated as privileged, consistent with the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B), the Receiving Party shall promptly refrain from further copying or distribution of the subject materials, return or destroy all copies of the document including reasonable steps to retrieve all copies that have been distributed to counsel or non-parties, and destroy the portion of any work product that describes or contains the content of the subject materials.

a. Where the parties agree, or the Court orders that, an inadvertently produced document is protected by the attorney-client, work product, or other privilege, and such document was originally produced in electronic format on

media containing production materials that are not subject to any exemption from production, the Producing Party shall promptly provide replacement production media to the Receiving Party.

9. The inadvertent production by any Producing Party, whether in this Action or in any other proceedings, of materials subject to a claim of privilege or work product shall not result in a waiver of any such protection in this Action for the produced materials or for any other privileged or immune materials containing the same or similar subject matter. Nor shall the fact of an inadvertent production by any party in this Action be used as a basis for arguing that a claim of privilege or work product has been waived in any other proceeding.

10. Nothing in this Order shall relieve counsel for any Receiving Party of any existing duty or obligation, whether established by case law, rule of court, regulation or other source, to return, and not to review, any privileged or work product materials without being requested by the Producing Party to do so. Rather, in the event a Receiving Party becomes aware that it is in possession of what appears to be an inadvertently produced privileged document – which the Receiving Party does not intend to challenge, then counsel for the Receiving Party shall immediately: (i) cease any further review of the Inadvertently Produced Privileged Document; (ii) notify Producing Party of the inadvertent production; (iii) promptly return or destroy all copies of the inadvertently produced privileged document in its possession and destroy the portion of any work product that describes or contains the content of the subject materials; and (iv) take reasonable steps to retrieve all copies of the inadvertently produced privileged documents distributed to other counsel or non-parties.

Challenges to Privilege and/or Work Product Claims

11. A Receiving Party may challenge a redaction or claim of privilege or work

product at any time after the document or a privilege log identifying the document subject to such redaction or claim is produced. A Receiving Party may challenge a Producing Party's redaction or designation of privilege or work product by notifying the Producing Party in writing of its challenge to the redaction, privilege claim or work product claim.

12. Thereafter, the Producing Party shall have ten (10) days to review the redacted or designated material, to consider the circumstances, and to meet and confer with the Receiving Party. If no resolution can be reached after the ten (10) day period, the Receiving Party may file and serve a motion that challenges the redaction or claim of privilege or work product. The Producing Party shall have thirty (30) days to file and serve a response to the motion unless the parties agree to a shorter time or the Court orders a different time period. The burden of proof in connection with any such motion shall be on the Producing Party.

New Orleans, Louisiana this 3rd day of June, 2015.


UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE